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he contributes articles and reviews. He has had rare opportunities to study internationalism in its legal phases. He was one of the secretaries of the second Hague Conference and was the secretary of the American delegation to the Naval Conference at London last year. He is now the secretary of the College of the Political Sciences in the George Washington University. While a student at the University of Paris, under Professor Renault, to whom he dedicates his book, he made a study of the subject of consuls, which resulted in his publication in French of "Le Consul," to which the present work is somewhat related in its method of classification. His new book contains the decisions, some of them in whole, others in part, of important cases from 1737 to the present time, together with opinions on consular questions by the Attorneys-General of the United States, from Bradford to Knox. The former are scattered through various law reports, some of which are rarely found even in well-stocked libraries, while the latter may be found only by going through twenty volumes of solid reading matter. Dr. Stowell calls attention to the value of the opinions of Caleb Cushing, whose mastery of the nature of consular rights and duties is proved by the fact that his writings leave little to be added to the subject. The book is furnished with a table of cases alphabetically and chronologically arranged, together with the names of the judges who decided, or the attorneys-general who passed upon them. It has an indexed compendium of consular functions, a consolidated index to the Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large, and an analysis of the sections of treaties of the United States relating to consuls. Such a scholarly work as Dr. Stowell's should prove invaluable to the consular service of the United States and to the practitioner or the instructor in international law. The latter will find it a convenient case-book for his students.

THE LAWS AFFECTING FOREIGNERS IN EGYPT. As the Result of the Capitulations, with an Account of Their Origin and Development. By James Harry Scott. Edinburgh: William Green and Sons. 1908. 390 pages.

The subject of this work is the system of laws that regulates the residence of foreigners in Egypt. These laws are called "Capitulations," from the Latin word *caput*, or heading, under which they were originally classified. They relate to privileges for merchants to enter Egyptian territory to trade, the inviolability of domicile, the right to apply national law to successions, immunity from local jurisdiction and freedom of worship. The concessions involve the right to make as well as to administer laws. They are the outgrowth of trade relations between Rome and the East, when, after the fall of the Empire, Roman merchants needed protection on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The protection then given was later extended to traders from Venice, Genoa, Pisa and Florence. It was renewed with enlarged privileges to practically all foreigners by the Mohammedan rulers, the Sultans exceeding their authority in recent times under the compulsion of the powers, who claim the right to approve all laws made for foreigners. The Capitulations were radically reformed in 1876, but need further revision to-day in the interest of general commerce and local development.

Important changes, suggested by England's representative, Lord Cromer, are treated in this book. The author, an advocate and a lecturer at the Khedivial School of Law in Egypt, has done a solid piece of legal and historical work. From his presentation of the case for reform one gets a clear idea of the needs of the situation.

THE GREAT DESIGN OF HENRY IV AND THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE. By Edward Everett Hale. With Introduction by Edwin D. Mead. Published for the International School of Peace. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909. 91 pages. Price, 55 cents.

Mr. Mead has brought out in the International Library series "The Great Design of Henry IV," hitherto to be found chiefly in dull, documentary collections, in a form that is as attractive as it is accessible to the general reader. His introduction is of especial interest to the student of the world-peace movement, as it deals with the historical foundations of the subject, a knowledge of which is at the present time much desired. Mr. Mead, with the aid of quotations from classic works, describes the age in which the King's plan originated, explains his motives in proposing it, and relates it to other plans for the federation of Europe. His reprint of Dr. Hale's address on the Great Design is an interpretation of it in the light of English and American history.

OUR NAVAL WAR WITH FRANCE. By Gardner W. Allen. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1909. 323 pages. Cloth, \$1.50.

Mr. Allen describes the naval hostilities between the United States and France at the end of the eighteenth century, which amounted practically to a three years' war, although no declaration of it was made by either country. He deals with a period that is so obscure that it has sometimes puzzled the courts to tell how to apply the laws of war to it; but, by force of exhaustive research and clear exposition, he has made its leading features plain. The story of it, however, is necessarily full of details of actions between frigates, battles between privateers or the seizures of merchantmen. The work incidentally throws light upon the construction of the first United States navy, a navy that, by the way, was much reduced after the war was over. The author supports his statements by evidence taken from government documents and the contemporary press. Portraits of fighting ships and men accompany the text. The appendix contains a short but valuable bibliography of the subject, extracts from treaties and decrees, lists of vessels and names of commanding officers.

TOLSTOY'S EMBLEMS. By Walter Walsh. London: C. W. Daniel, 3 Amen Corner, E. C. Paper, 121 pages. Price sixpence, net.

In his foreword to this little book Mr. Walsh says that he has always taken peculiar pleasure in Tolstoy's Emblems. He has here collected and classified them for the benefit of others, and he hopes that they may serve as a good introduction to Tolstoy's works themselves. "They furnish the whole gospel of Tolstoy."